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50X1-HUM

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Universities and Graduate Schools:

a. In Poland prior to World War II veterinary science was taught at the University of Warsaw and the University of Lwow. When World War II came to an end the University at Lwow was lost to Poland through annexation by the USSR. [redacted] two smaller schools of veterinary science have since been developed in Poland, one at Lublin and the other at Breslau.

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b. In the years before World War II began, the annual enrollment at the University of Warsaw, in veterinary science, approximated 110 to 120 students. Each year from 70 to 80 were granted the DVM (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).

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c. In 1946 [redacted] Dr Viktor Stefanski, [redacted] was in his former position as Dean of Veterinary Science. [redacted] the enrollment had decreased substantially and [redacted] the faculty, which in prewar days consisted of 15 Professors and 45 to 50 graduate assistants, had dwindled away - [redacted] however, [redacted] the complement of teaching and research personnel had almost regained prewar numbers.

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d. In order to cope with the demands for more veterinarians, the Polish Government in 1946, altered certain basic requirements for the DVM. The most significant change was the lowering of the basic requirement of six years attendance in veterinary science. In 1946 the government lowered this requirement to four years. Further, in most cases veterinary education was subsidized by the government with a firm understanding that the candidate would, upon successful completion, repay the subsidizer by serving from one to two years in the military service as a veterinarian.

e. The shortage of qualified veterinarians can be attributed to a great extent to the following:
(1) Many were killed or had left Poland for the West, with a considerable number becoming citizens of [redacted] 50X1-HUM
(2) During World War II, the schools had been closed by the German Armies.
(3) Widespread and high incidence of infectious diseases demanded more personnel than under normal circumstances.
(4) A change-over to the Peoples Government from the old Polish republic created a bureaucratic administration which necessitated additional personnel to carry out the work normally handled by small efficient staffs.

2. Biological Production:

a. It is rather difficult [redacted] to assess validly current /July 1953/ biological production. Nevertheless, a large prewar and government-owned plant existed at Pulawy, 70 kms northwest of Lublin. It was acclaimed as the largest plant in Polish biological production. Prior to World War II production on a large scale ensued in the following: serum for hog cholera /technical name not recalled - but adds that same serum is produced in the US/ and erysipelas vaccines were produced in large quantities. This plant, in conjunction with one that existed at Cracow, was able to supply the needs of Poland. There was no need to import serums [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] the Pulawy plant and laboratory is now in 50X1-HUM
operation.

b. The only private concern producing biological serums and vaccines was known as Klowe and was located in Warsaw. [redacted] it is now /July 1953/ in existence and functioning under government ownership and direction. 50X1-HUM

3. Disease Control Programs:

a. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] in the oil disease control is a problem for the individual producer and breeder primarily with governmental help whenever needed. The individual Pole, however, is very passive with reference to disease control. If it were the sole source of disease prevention in livestock, [redacted] the results would bear dire consequences. On the other hand, 50X1-HUM
the government up to World War II had a good control program. In fact, the government had just begun to make progress in the prevention of tuberculosis among cattle. Such TB was quite prevalent after the Russo-Polish War of 1920.

b. Excellent control existed in hog cholera, foot and mouth disease and Glanders a disease appearing in horses and mules. These animals were tested twice a year and after such close checks, the disease was almost eradicated.

c. In 1939, prior to the German attack upon Poland, farmers had access to a bulletin which listed diseases that the government was committed to control. Whenever a farmer or livestock producer suspected that an infectious disease was existent among his livestock, he was obliged by federal statute to inform the local veterinarian, or any local authority, in the event that there was no veterinarian in the area. A state veterinarian was then assigned to handle the case. If he diagnosed an existing infectious disease, the veterinarian then took steps to either quarantine or kill the animal.

d. Governmental control existed on a local, regional and national level with veterinary hospitals well distributed throughout the livestock areas.

e. Disease control after World War II became a grave problem [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] One [redacted] disease, presumably, introduced by German-owned horses which had been utilized in North Africa, was Dourine. Dourine is a venereal disease which attacked the male and was transmitted to the female, thereby rendering permanent sterility.
(1) A foot and mouth disease, uncommon and unknown to Poland was introduced by the advent of USSR forces and animals into Poland.
(2) Chicken pest - a virus which attacked all parts of the body, wiping out entire poultry areas in Poland.

f. In 1946 [redacted] there was a vast shortage of horses and cattle. Horses were imported [redacted] 50X1-HUM countries as the chief source of cattle imports. Disease as mentioned was rampant. Control wasn't particularly effective due to a scarcity of qualified veterinary personnel. Even the livestock which was imported in many cases became infected. 50X1-HUM

4. State, Federal or Municipal Agencies Responsible for Livestock Disease Control: 50X1-HUM

a. Organization:
(1) [redacted] in 1946 [redacted] there was no official change in the state structure for disease control. The Ministry of Agriculture was, as previously, the central authority. Within the Ministry of Agriculture, and a special segment thereof, was the Department of Veterinary Medicine. 50X1-HUM
(2) The Department of Veterinary Medicine prior to World War II, consisted of four branches: (a) Infectious Diseases, (b) Food Inspection, (c) Administration and Personnel, and (d) Clinical Department. (e) However, in 1946, a fifth branch or department was added to the above. It is called the Panstwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny (PIW)/State Veterinary Institute./

b. Personalities and Functions of the Branches of Department of Veterinary Medicine:
(1) Infectious Diseases - Director, Dr (fnu) Kraus
(a) [redacted] Dr Kraus was the Director of the Branch of Infectious Diseases as late as 1952. He has served in the above capacity for many years. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
(b) The Branch of Infectious Diseases is charged with the responsibility of providing information and planning control of infectious diseases throughout Poland. [redacted] it would issue bulletins to the farmers and livestock producers of Poland periodically. These bulletins served as a source of information to the farmers in that it informed them as to the types of prevalent infectious diseases and control methods. Whenever, areas of Poland reported infectious diseases, state inspectors were dispatched from this branch to advise the local administrations and veterinarians. 50X1-HUM

(2) Food Inspection - Headed by Dr (fnu) Mika, a young veterinarian.
(a) [redacted] Mika is as of now /July 1953/ serving in the same capacity. 50X1-HUM
[redacted]

(b) The duties of the Food Inspection Branch are limited to inspection and maintenance of sanitation at the various slaughter houses and the inspection of animals which are exported and imported.

(3) Personnel and Administration Branch:

(a) This branch is directed by an old timer [redacted] the Ministry of Agriculture assigned to this section. Dr (fnu) Bida. [redacted]

(b) The Personnel and Administration Branch is one of the more important for it sets up the salary schedule for the veterinary profession. It selects and screens all personnel for post-war assignments. Actually, [redacted] Warsaw, felt that Dr Bida's most important job within the branch was to supervise the personnel procurement section along party lines. All publications relating to veterinary affairs are prepared and disseminated through the P & A Branch.

(4) Clinical Branch:

(a) [redacted]

(b) The primary concern of this branch is the planning, the supervising and the maintenance of state veterinary hospitals in Poland.

(5) Panstwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny (PIW) State Veterinary Institute - Headed by Dr (fnu) Trojanovski

(a) [redacted] the PIW was established under the direction of [redacted] Soviet [redacted] and [redacted] its purpose [redacted] to set up and maintain the necessary political aims and controls for the Peoples Republic. [redacted] the PIW reports directly to the Ministry of Agriculture, thus by-passing the Department of Veterinary Medicine. It is charged with the responsibility of handling and distributing all biological products, serving as a state headquarters for biological production and as headquarters for the Polawy Pharmaceutical Institute. It establishes the norms for production and assigns pharmaceuticals to the other state laboratories.

(b) The PIW was [redacted] headed by Dr (fnu) Trojanovski, [redacted] at the University of Warsaw. [redacted]

c. Complement (Personnel):

The Department of Veterinary Medicine in 1946 consisted of approximately 30 DVMs. These DVMs were distributed among the branches as follows: (a) Infectious Diseases was assigned eight veterinarians, (b) Food Inspection was assigned four veterinarians, (c) Admin and Personnel was assigned either two or three veterinarians, and (d) the balance was assigned to headquarters, to the Clinical Branch and PIW. The proper distribution within these sections is unknown [redacted]

5. Description of Diagnostic Procedures:

Diagnosis of diseases, as previously stated, was handled by state veterinarians who were dispatched from the nearest state laboratory. The most important state diagnostic laboratories in 1946 were located as follows; one in Warsaw, one in Lodz, one in Poznan, one at Cracow, and the one previously mentioned at Pulawy. Each of these labs was adequately equipped with instruments and diagnostic facilities. The need for qualified personnel was apparent for each of the above laboratories was understaffed and unable to cope efficiently with the infectious diseases then prevalent.

6. Immunizing Procedure in 1946:

a. Immunization was handled by local veterinarians under the direction of state veterinarians. Special campaigns were inaugurated by the Department of Veterinary Medicine in Warsaw. This department would issue specific directives which were to be followed by local veterinarians in immunizing livestock.

b. In 1946 the government employed a number of young inexperienced vets who were dispatched to the provinces to immunize livestock for (1) erysipelas in hogs (2) Glanders (3) foot and mouth disease and (4) hog cholera.

c. Under Polish law, horse owners were required to provide for each animal an immunization record which was to accompany the animal whenever it traveled from one area to another.

d. Vaccine and sera were provided by the government for immunization purposes, but because of the tremendous need for these two items after the war, the government was unable to supply adequate amounts of either. As a consequence, the Polish Government appealed to UNRRA for assistance. When serum which was provided by UNRRA reached the Department of Veterinary Medicine in Warsaw, it was dispatched to the state laboratories [redacted] 50X1-HUM
Even with the additional amounts provided by UNRRA the supply was not adequate to immunize on a widescale basis. The inevitable then occurred, the state veterinarians, who were engaged in the immunization program, were able to black market serum to the farmer. In theory, serum was to be distributed freely, but since it was in such great demand, many of the state veterinarians were able to sell it for exorbitant prices or exchange it for sundry items.

7. Disposition of Infected Livestock:

Livestock which had been infected was slaughtered and burned or in some cases buried. Restitution was made by the state for the loss of the animal on the basis of a pre-existing scale which had been calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Science. Indemnity payments varied from 25% to 100% depending on the nature of the infectious disease. For example, if a horse were infected with [redacted] Glanders [redacted] the farmer received up to 100% indemnity (pre-war rate -- [redacted]) In hog cholera the going indemnity rate was most usually 25% of the market value. 50X1-HUM

8. Disease Control at Auctions and Stockyards: 50X1-HUM

Each village or town has certain days of the week which are designated as days for marketing. As animals were brought to the marketplace for sale or auction, they were inspected by veterinarians prior to sale. 50X1-HUM

9. Routine Immunization: 50X1-HUM

a. Routine immunization of animals was a difficult problem, and [redacted] not very effective because the public was incapable of dealing with it, and finally, the government did as it pleased. [redacted] [redacted] diagnosed a case of hog cholera and reported it to the state veterinarian. Without an investigation or diagnosis of the animal the state vet stated, there is no hog cholera in this area. 50X1-HUM

b. [redacted] many of the horses which had to be killed after World War II because of Glanders disease could have been saved if routine immunization practices had been followed. 50X1-HUM

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